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## THE TELEPHONE RAMP IN INDIA.

OUTRAGED PUBLIC OPINION.

Our readers will be interested in the following extracts which we take from the weekly edition of the *Englishman* (Calcutta) of July 27th.

If the meeting which is announced for tomorrow afternoon between the representatives of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades Association on the one hand, and of the directors of the Bengal Telephone Corporation, Ltd., on the other does not result in a concrete withdrawal of the new rates of the annual payments for the telephone service, the question is not likely to be allowed to be forgotten. Rarely has public opinion in Calcutta been so unanimous on a question as on the question of the increased rates of the charges demanded for the telephone service. It has been still more rare to find both the European and the Indian section of the population of the city shoulder to shoulder in its opposition to any measure so molested as the new telephone charges. The feeling among the Indian users of the telephone runs high, and some organisations have already expressed their willingness rather to discontinue the telephone service than to pay the new rates which the telephone company demands. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades Association have been probably by now convinced that European residents interested in the advancement of trade in the city regard the higher cost of the telephone service, in spite of inefficiency, in the light of a commercial outrage.

Strong expressions are being used to explain how the Government of India came to agree to the telephone company's proposal to charge the enhanced rates. It is stated that the company could not have put to a worse use its monopoly of the telephone service, which has only recently been extended by the Government for a further period of thirty years, than by increasing the rates of subscription without first consulting those who are greatly interested in the improvement of the telephone service in the city, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades Association. An attempt is being made to make a qualified statement made by Sir R. Watson Smyth, then President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to the company, into a definite undertaking on the part of the Chamber to accept enhanced charges for the telephone service. As a matter of fact, what Sir Watson Smyth probably had in his mind when indicating the letter in question is shown by what he said at the meeting at which the first proposal of the company to increase its charges for the telephone service was discussed. Sir Watson Smyth then emphasised that commercial men in Calcutta would not oppose the proposed enhancement of charges if the telephone service were beyond criticism as regards efficiency. As far as can be ascertained, the view thus expressed by Sir Watson Smyth still forms the principal factor in the agitation against the enhanced rates.

The argument that the enhanced charges have been levied for the purpose of obtaining funds for the necessary improvements in the telephone system has been condemned as opposed to the principles of sound business. Why, it is asked, should the public be asked to pay for these improvements when it has already paid its share, thus allowing the company to build up a large reserve fund and to declare handsome dividends. As the improvements would take two or three years to be carried out, the difference between the new and old rates of subscription for two or three years is, it is pointed out, represents the sum of money or a considerable portion of it, which the telephone company is likely to spend on them, and this money the company would get free of interest. The sum of money which the company is likely to get by increasing the rate—in the case, at least, of a large number of its subscribers—by 75 per cent. is by no means inconsiderable. Why, the company is asked, should the public be called upon to pay this sum of money, without interest, to the company in order to enable it to carry out improvements when the company has ample reserve funds?

The argument that it is only the subscribers to the telephone service for business purposes who are asked to pay the maximum rate of charges and that telephones in private residences are not called upon to pay the maximum rate has, also not served the company's purpose. To begin with, it is a means of developing trade that the utility of the telephone service must first be put to the test. Added to the inefficiency of the service, the enhanced charges, particularly in these hard times, are likely to act as a deterrent to the extension of the service. In the case of some commercial undertakings, the enhanced charges are considerably more than 75 per cent. In the case of mills at some distance from the city, the increase amounts to about 175 per cent. In some cases, mills have to pay about Rs. 1,400 as annual subscription for a telephone. Firms controlling mills beyond the limit assigned by the telephone company for its ordinary service are seriously considering whether it would not be cheaper to maintain communications with the mills by employing a motor-car than by paying, in some cases, as much as Rs. 14,000 every year for telephones. It is the firms carrying on business on which depends the prosperity of the city which are most directly affected by the increased cost of the telephone service, and in view of the unsatisfactory state of trade generally, the telephone service, at the enhanced cost, will be an additional burden financially.

Indian mercantile organisations have already decided to do without the telephone, and, if the telephone company persists in charging the enhanced rates, a number of European business houses may also discontinue the telephone. With the new subscription rates in force there is also no likelihood of the extension of the telephone service either in the suburban area or in private residences.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## CORRESPONDENCE.

EX-ACTIVE SERVICE MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir.—It has been stated in the local Press that members of the Ex-Active Service Men's Association took part in the recent controversy in connection with the Registration Bill. We shall be glad if you will give publicity to the fact that the Ex-Active Service Men's Association has taken no official part in the controversy. As a matter of fact our constitution prohibits the discussion of political subjects.—Yours, etc.,  
F. FRANKLIN,  
H. J. TIMPERLEY,  
Joint, Hon. Secretaries.  
Hongkong, August 23rd, 1922.

## SOILING THE LAUNDRY'S WATER.

NO NUISANCE PROVED.

Chinese folk who washed clothes in a nullah, to the annoyance of the proprietors of a Chinese laundry further down the stream, attended before Mr. Lindsay again, yesterday. The washers in the stream were said to have spoiled the water for the laundry which claimed a prior right because they drew their water through pipes from the nullah, this arrangement being sanctioned by the Government.

Inspector Blackman informed the Magistrate that he had seen the Medical Officer of Health whose view was that the defendants in the case could hardly be said to have committed a nuisance. Under the circumstances, the charge would be withdrawn.

## SPORTS.

BILLIARDS.

The Catholic Men's Club under the secretaryship of Mr. Dillon and a hard-working committee is showing signs of a new lease of life. Fortnightly whist drives are in full swing and billiard tournaments are being arranged with other clubs. A billiard match has just been concluded with the Catholic Union with the following results:—

Catholic Union—V. O. Rozario 250, M. Silva 250, J. M. Fonseca 250, M. V. Botelho 213, Antonio 230, F. E. Silva 250, A. P. Remedios 250.

Catholic Men's Club—T. Murphy 230, F. T. James 230, Irvine 201, Hall 220, McManan 181, C. O'Sullivan 170, O'Neil 168.

A return match between these teams is in progress.

## THE WORLD THEATRE.

A SPECIAL APPEAL TO CHILDREN.

A comedy drama that will appeal to picture lovers of all ages is "The Little Clown," the latest Mary Miles Minter film, which comes to the World Theatre to-morrow (Friday). Parents will find this Reelart production in line with the clean, wholesome stories in which Miss Minter is presented. "The Little Clown" will appeal to young and old; it has many delightful comedy situations and shows, also, a real circus. The picture remains in the programme until Monday night.

Many of the mills beyond the ordinary telephone limit are, also, likely to look to other means of maintaining communications with the city. Even from the point of view of the telephone company, its present policy of pushing the rates of subscription up is fraught with serious economic results. It is idle to deny that with as great a reduction in the telephone connections as is threatened the prospect of any improvement in the service within the next few years will become dim to a vanishing point. To expect fresh subscribers to take the place of those who give up the telephone service, particularly if the service remains as it is to-day, is to build hopes too high. An improvement in the service is what is most needed from the point of view even of the telephone company, and with this improvement accomplished fact the company should devote its attention to methods by which the telephone service may be extended. The company cannot obtain more subscribers by increasing the charges for its service, particularly when there is an outcry against the inefficiency of its organisation.

Much depends upon the manner in which the board of directors of the Bengal Telephone Corporation, Ltd., meet the arguments of the representatives of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades Association to-morrow.

## SOME PROSPECT OF SETTLEMENT.

RESULT OF PUBLIC MEETING.

After the meeting on Tuesday afternoon between the Board of Directors of the Bengal Telephone Corporation, Ltd., and representatives of Calcutta commercial men, on the subject of the increased charges for the telephone service, the following Press note was issued by the Bengal Chambers of Commerce:

A joint meeting took place to-day between representatives of the Bengal Telephone Co., on the one hand and representatives of the Calcutta Trades Association and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the other hand, as a result of which there is some prospect of a settlement being arrived at.

## LOCAL CHINESE PRESS COMMENT.

A HONGKONG MERCHANT FOR KWANGTUNG'S CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.

Among the candidates put forward for the position of Civil Governor of Kwangtung is Mr. Chan Chik Yu, a well-known Hongkong business man. His brother, Mr. Chan Kaag Yu, is commander of the Douglas S.S. Co. and his son, Chan Wing Hsin, the present Director of the Canton Arsenal, took a prominent part in the recent crisis.

According to the *Wah Tat Po*, the Kwangtung military leaders held a meeting at the White Cloud Mountains to solve the difficulty of persuading either General Chen Chiung Ming or Tang Shao Yi to assume charge of the affairs of the Province. As no solution could be arrived at, it was decided, *inter alia*, to support General Chen's suggestion that Mr. Chan Chik Yu be appointed Civil Governor. The commanders present at the meeting were of the opinion that Chen and Tang persistently refused because they both looked forward to positions of more importance when the republic was actually reunited. If, in the meantime, they accepted a Provincial appointment, their respective opinions would not carry much weight in the event of future developments. To overcome this obstacle, the militarists devised the idea of creating a post carrying with it more power than the combined positions of Civil Governor and Commander-in-Chief. They suggested having a bureau responsible for, and in supreme control of the reorganization and progress of the Province, with Tang Shao Yi as Chief Administrator and Chen Chiung Ming and Admiral Tong Ting Kwong as Assistant Administrators. Prior to Chen Chiung Ming's return to Waichow he mentioned that it would be inadvisable to appoint any of his district-clansmen as it would savour of favouritism. On the other hand, if a military subordinate were put forward, it might lead to petty jealousy and internecine strife. Mr. Chan's appointment would be a compromise, and as he has the influence to bring aid to Kwangtung's finances, the proposal has not met with opposition.

However, the *Tai Kwong Po* views the projected appointment with disfavour. It predicts that a merchant's entry into politics is an innovation which will not augur well. "He may be well-versed in the intricacies of commercial manipulations, but this does not qualify him to be a capable politician. In foreign countries, the politicians strive after classical learning but in Kwangtung, practical politics are akin to ordinary commerce." It satirically remarks that the mercantile community of Canton can look forward to prosperous times and states that the Cantonese must all be wishing that their surname is "Chan" (Mr. Chan and General Chen bear the same surname). "A Chan can become an official as easily as plucking a blade of grass."

The *Tsun Wan Yat Po* discourses on the difficulty of arriving at a solution of this important question. It says that the Provincial Assembly has the privilege of making the official appointment but it cannot claim any autonomy in its actions. In reality, the Governor should be nominated by the Central Government. Although the Kwangtung leaders have declared themselves to be in favour of re-union, as yet they have done nothing to demonstrate that they are willing to obey the Central Government's mandates. Hence the Peking Government has not attempted to make it into an appointment as it would only bring ridicule. This is a time when the civil element is supposed to be the deciding factor in the framing of affairs, but the militarists are predominant. General Chen's subordinate fought to retain the control of the Province and are now using every endeavour to persuade him to take charge so that their positions will be assured.

## HONGKONG LABOUR UNION BANKS.

The Chinese labour classes of Hongkong have turned their attention to banking and two Guild banks are in the course of flotation. The vernacular press has announced the prospectus of "The Chinese Seamen's Union Bank" with a capital of \$5,000,000, divided into one million shares. Yeung Sui Ngam, formerly a big property owner in Hongkong, who was recently "requested to leave the Colony" heads the list of founders.

The *Tsun Wan Yat Po* has a report of a meeting which was held to discuss the floating of a "Labour Bank." Nearly all the Labour Guilds in the Colony sent representatives. A Chekiang Labourite, who was specially invited, expounded to the meeting the necessity of such a bank, its plans and objects. He said that a few years ago the Guilds were non-existent in Hongkong, but after the Great War, the working classes had made much progress. The proposed Bank is to be entirely for the benefit of working men and they were exhorted to subscribe to it and ensure its success. Another speaker explained that the special aims of the Bank will be to encourage thrift and to build up a source of financial help for labouring enterprise. They intended to issue one million shares of \$1 each, making the capital \$1,000,000. Savings Departments would be organised for labourers and women and children.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## TELEPHONE CONTROVERSY.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S COMMENT ON MR. PARKER NESS'S LETTER.

The Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., C.B.E.) sends us the following copy of a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1922.  
Sir.—In continuation of my letter of the 21st August, I am directed to forward for the consideration of the two Chambers of Commerce the enclosed copy of a letter received from Mr. Parker-Ness regarding the Report of the Telephone Committee.  
Mr. Parker-Ness makes various statements about the Government and myself, to the effect that Mr. Cook's figures were accepted, and that the Government and the Company had concurred as to the terms of a new agreement. The position taken up by the Government was fully explained at the meeting of the Committees of the two Chambers; but I may take this opportunity to repeat that the matter never went beyond informal conversations. At the date of the meeting referred to various suggestions regarding the proposed agreement, which was in outline merely and had not been drafted, were under discussion between the Government Departments concerned, and this matter had not come before the Governor in Council in any way for consideration.  
The publication of the rates proposed by Mr. Cook and Mr. Cole was somewhat reluctantly agreed to by the Government at the urgent request of Mr. Parker-Ness, who was informed that the question of the agreement had not been considered by the Governor in Council and that the rates would not become operative until the agreement was signed.—I am, etc.,  
(Sd.) M. FLETCHER,  
Colonial Secretary.

D. K. Blair, Esq.,  
Secretary, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

## THE LIGHTER MEN'S DISPUTE SETTLED.

THE NEW AGREEMENT.

The agreement by which the latest labour trouble in the harbour has been settled reads as follows:—

The following arrangements, as applicable to all contracts for removing cargo, having been agreed to and signed by the 24 Commercial Guilds of Hongkong and the Sailing Junks Guild (through their respective representatives) they are hereby substituted for the agreement made in our presence on 20th April, 1922, which agreement is cancelled.

- 1.—If any night work is done in connection with loading or unloading of cargoes, the owners of the cargoes shall give an extra pay at their discretion.
- 2.—If any boat, not a "Kung Sz" boat, is engaged and not used for any cargo, a half of the price agreed shall be paid.
- 3.—If it has been agreed that any boat engaged is a "Kung Sz" boat, a full price shall be given for each day in the engagement.
- 4.—In case any black typhoon signal has been hoisted, and any boat which has not been unloaded of all its cargo has been instructed by the owners of the cargo not to go to the typhoon refuge until the cargo has all been cleared, the expenses on launch shall be paid by the owner of the cargo. If only a red signal has been hoisted, the expenses on launch shall be equally shared by the owner of the cargo and the owner of the boat. If any signal is hoisted only after clearance of cargo, the launch expenses shall be borne by the owner of the boat.

Lo Lok Chau, Wong Shung Tak, Tong Yat Chi and Tang Wa, Representatives of the 24 Commercial Guilds.  
Fung Tai, Cha King Tsui, Kwok Tam Loi and Fung Tak Shun, Representatives of the Sailing Junks Guild.

Dated 19th August, 1922.  
(Signed) G. M. DODWELL 22.8.22.  
CHAU YU TING 23.8.22.  
CHAU PEK CHUN 23.8.22.  
C. W. BACKWICK 23.8.22.  
(Absent) Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR.

## BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR ESCORTS FOR SILK JUNKS.

The *Tsun Wan Yat Po* says that a silk junk plying between Canton and Sai Chiu in the Nam Hoi District was attacked by robbers near Ping Chow, but fortunately managed to escape without loss. This has alarmed the merchants and resulted in delay to traffic. A British firm in Shanghai had purchased some raw silk from a native merchant and to facilitate the goods being shipped to Canton, arranged with the British Consul for an escort for the junk. That the merchants had faith in the protection is evident from the fact that seventeen junks fully loaded with rice, silk-piece goods and general cargo followed in close proximity to the British gunboat.

## REDEMPTION OF KWANGTUNG'S DEPRECIATED PAPER CURRENCY.

According to the *Tsun Wan Yat Po* the Canton Finance Department is about to redeem the notes issued by the Provincial Bank. This has resulted from several discussions with a foreign nation and it has now been announced that through the medium of a Hongkong merchant, a Mr. Tse, who was acting for the Finance Department, a loan of \$5,000,000 has been arranged. Mr. Tse and the nephew of the Director have come to Hongkong to put through the loan and receive the cash. It is expected that the redemption of the notes will be commenced in the near future.



## RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

To the two evening papers I have to bow my acknowledgments for a considerable amount of gratuitous advertisement recently. After likening me to a "twinkling star in the local journalistic firmament," they have united in lamenting that I do not appear with greater frequency to lighten their gloom with my contributions and scintillations. Grateful for this graceful compliment, my natural inclination would be to return it if only honesty would permit. Of course all that my friends have written has not been couched in equally cordial terms, but viewed aright, it has been no less gratifying and sincere a tribute. Wasn't it the late Lord Fisher who declared that he did not care a rap what was said of him so long as he was not ignored? Well, "them's my sentiments," as the men said, pointing to the printed prayer on his bedroom wall just before turning in.

At the same time I do not share Robert MacWhirter's opinion that "these plesantries" brighten up a paper. To me it always seems that a paper which is under the necessity of relieving its gloom by directing ill-mannered and choleric outbursts at its contemporaries—as the journals of a bygone age were in the habit of doing owing to the dearth of other subjects, and as the obscurer provincial papers still do for much the same reason—stands self-condemned and pays a poor compliment to the mentality of its readers. My reply to "Robert MacWhirter's" boisterous attack may not have been dignified, but it was in the style which he set and could understand. It may, perhaps, be forgiven since it has opened his eyes to the fact that when folk have a poor case it is invariably the custom to "under-rate" the other chap's intelligence (by allusions to rattle and baby-ribbon, for example). It sounds smart but is no argument. Let us hope the lesson will be remembered.

The *Daily Press* is never in too great a hurry to rush into print at anytime on a vital subject," observes our critic, and the evening papers must surely be wishing by this time that they, also, were a little less impetuous. The *Telegraph*, for example, was in an ecstasy when it discovered—or thought it had discovered—that the Registration Bill was the offspring of what Mr. Fletcher euphemistically described as "a representative Committee." "Save us from Unofficials!" exclaimed The *Telegraph* in two places, just as a week before it had prayed to the unofficials to save us from the Government. Yet, what are the facts? The Bill emanated from a Committee of six persons, consisting of two members of the Government, two members of the Fighting Forces, and two Commercial men chosen by the Government. There is no evidence that the idea of compulsion originated with the unofficial members of that Committee, but, even if it did, it must have been endorsed by at least two of the four official members, and afterwards approved by the Government. The *China Mail* was shrewd enough to realise this as soon as it learned the facts, and lost no time in eating its words—a form of diet to which it appears rather partial. In any case, though, if this Committee be the Government's and the *Telegraph's* idea of "representative" of the community it is not mine, and I decline to be held even nominally responsible for its actions. Mr. A. G. Stephen and Mr. G. T. Edkins are admirable representatives of a section of the community—that section which has never been overlooked since the early days of the Colony—but Constitutional Reformers urge that there are other sections deserving of representation, for, as the *Varsity* undergraduate conceded, "they are also God's creatures."

"Adversarius" concedes that under a Constitutional Reform Government, such as I want, we might be safer than we are from Prussian laws, but before committing himself too far he wants to see the type of legislator the change would give us. It sounds rather like asking the cook to show the kind of omelette he will produce before breaking the eggs, doesn't it? Still, I think I can oblige. The type of man elected to the Council under Constitutional Reform would be the type of man of which the majority of the electors approved, and knowing that he was dependent for his seat upon their support, he would be careful to study their wishes. Cannot my friend trust his followers to do the right thing under his tutelage, or does he wish us to understand that they are not numerous enough to exercise any influence in an electorate of about three thousand?

To appreciate the effect of election, versus nomination it is only necessary to consult *Harvard* for, say, the past ten years and see the respective parts played by the elected and nominated elements in the Council. Nay, you need not go even to that trouble. Take the case of the Bill under notice. Whose was the voice that protested against the surrender to public opinion involved in the withdrawal of the measure? That of the Hon. Mr. Bird, who was nominated

by H.E. the Governor after he had once been returned by the Justices of the Peace by the narrow majority of four votes and, later, rejected by the same constituency. On both occasions, be it remembered, he was opposed by a Constitutional Reform candidate. Yet the *Telegraph* has the effrontery to assert that "so far from the fate of this Bill helping the Constitutional Reformers we should think it would have a directly opposite effect." The trouble with the *Telegraph* is that it does not think enough, and under-rates the intelligence of the community.

Between ourselves, I should not be surprised if it were found that it was the amendments to the Bill, offered from the Unofficial side which led to its abandonment. The decision was reached, I believe, at a conference only a few hours before the time for which the Council had been summoned. Which reminds me of the *China Mail's* boast that "Aloose we did it." As the *Daily Press* is charged with entering the ring late in the day may it not fairly retort: "We Delivered the Knock-out Blow"—after our colleagues had been vainly attacking for days with more vigour than science!

The *Daily Press*, you see, is never in too great a hurry to rush into print at any time on a vital subject. The result is, as the *China Mail* generously admitted on this occasion, that it published a thoughtful leader. "Thoughtful leaders," I may remind my friends, carry more weight with thoughtful people—the people, that is, to whom they are addressed—than do agitated eruptions due to mental indigestion through insufficient mastication, deficient salivation, and hasty deglutition. "Vital subjects" are worthy of careful treatment. The flamboyant and rooco style of writing generally impresses the author more than his readers.

But the suggestion that this paper waits to see which way the wind will blow before it commits itself to an opinion is a calumny which those who utter it well know to be false. Did it wait to see which way the wind would blow when it criticised the early contributions of this Colony to the Imperial war chest? Or when it initiated the movement for Constitutional Reform? Or when it began the agitation for the abolition of Mui Tsai two years before Mrs. Haslewood arrived in the Colony? Or when it criticised the Li Hon Mi deportation proceedings? Or when it successfully opposed Sir Henry May's project for erecting a new Y.M.C.A. in the middle of the war? Or when it urged conscription for military service overseas? Or when it condemned the local Defence Force Bill on the ground, amongst others, that, as drafted, it would condemn us to perpetual servitude, after The *Telegraph*, with the haste which "Robert MacWhirter" admires, had given the measure its blessing!

Apropos of the inadequacy of police protection, of which complaint was made at the Cheung Chow Residents' annual meeting, I am told that some years ago there were, frequently two European officers stationed on the Island, together with ten Indians, who were later reduced to eight, and now number only six! If this is correct, the Captain-Superintendent of Police would be well advised to remember the fate which befell one of his predecessors in office over the attack on the Cheung Chow Police station. If anything like that were to happen at Cheung Chow now the authorities would be hard put to it to offer a defence.

It cannot be said that the Government have been entirely indifferent to the needs of Cheung Chow, for they have erected a nice new concrete pier there. By degrees, it is hoped, they will train the water to come up to it, but why did they lop off the end of the pier first?

Now that the time approaches when the Germans are to be free to return to the Colony the question is being asked where they will reside. Probably they will desire to live together, for some time at any rate, and various places, including Shek O, are mentioned as suitable for the purpose. Already the Germans are reported to have secured office accommodation in close proximity to one another and to be negotiating for a block of residential buildings now occupied by British families on the Middle Levels. I merely give the report for what it may be worth because it is current, and to afford others, better informed on the subject, the opportunity of publicly contradicting or confirming it.

A closing thought for my friends to ponder. In opening the new Hall of the London County Council last month, H.M. The King said: "Opinions offer as to the best methods of local administration and the best methods of obtaining the best results, but it is universally recognised that the root of all good government is a live and active civic spirit." What do we do in Hongkong to develop that spirit? ROBERT R. RANDOLPH.

## CHINESE MARRIAGE LAWS. INTERESTING ARGUMENT AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Interesting arguments were advanced at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, by opposing solicitors as to the Chinese marriage laws which are observed in the Colony and their relation to the laws of England.

Under the Chinese marriage laws it is an offence against the law to commit adultery with another man's wife. In England the ancient law, according to Mr. d'Almada, which made adultery an offence was not applicable since 1845. Mr. Leo d'Almada, who appeared for the defendant, argued that the law as it existed in the Colony was repugnant to the fundamental principles of the law of England.

The case concerned the actions of a Chinese building contractor, named Wong Hoi, and a married woman aged 24 years, who was said at one time to have been in his employ as a cook. The woman was alleged to have absconded from her husband, a boiler-maker, with the sum of \$400, and, in respect of which a separate charge was preferred against the woman, which was disposed of prior to the hearing of the present case. The woman admitted taking the money and said, by way of excuse, she only took it away for safe custody. The stolen property was not recovered and on her own admission the Magistrate sentenced the woman to three months imprisonment.

Three charges were preferred against the building contractor and they were: (1) receiving the stolen property; (2) adultery with another man's wife—the defendant in the previous case; and, (3) harbouring another man's wife.

Mr. H. L. Denny, representing the woman's husband, Sub-Inspector Purden appeared for the Police. At the outset of the case Mr. d'Almada raised what he called a serious preliminary objection. The defendant, he said, was a well known building contractor and with view to possible appeal in the event of a conviction, he desired the Magistrate (Mr. Lindsay) to take a note of his objection. The grounds of his objection were: (1) that the Ordinance (The Chinese Marriage Preservation Ordinance) was on the whole repugnant to the law of England and was ultra vires of the legislature of the Colony.

The Magistrate: Although it has received the Royal Assent.

Mr. d'Almada: Yes, it is absolutely repugnant to the fundamental principles of the law of England. His second objection was that the Ordinance was applicable only to the Chinese race and, therefore, discriminated between one race and another.

The Magistrate: In favour of the Chinese and against the European, who has no remedy.

(Continuing Mr. d'Almada said: As your Worship is fully aware, adultery is not an offence against the State, according to English law, and, if it is anything at all, it is only a sin against morality and society generally.

Mr. d'Almada quoted from a Royal Charter to the Governor of the Colony dated July 7th, 1898, as follows:—

"The Governor shall not except in the cases hereunder mentioned, assent in our name to any Ordinance of the following classes:—

Paragraph 10.—Any Ordinance whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected or made liable."

Mr. d'Almada also quoted from Halsbury's "Laws of England," dealing with Colonial laws, to the effect, that any Colonial law which is repugnant to an act of Parliament is void.

Mr. Denny, in reply, said he did not wish to labour the point, but he would point out that the Ordinance was meant especially for the Chinese community and for marriages amongst Chinese people, according to their ancient customs. Their idea of marriage was that the woman was sacred as regards other men and that it was an offence to commit adultery against another man's wife. As was an offence against Chinese law to harbour another man's wife. Dealing with the facts of the case, Mr. Denny said the defendant, as a contractor, had at one time in his employ a woman named Lo Kam Tai, the *kit fat* wife of a boiler-maker employed at Taikoo. The woman had been employed as a cook and apparently friendship had sprung up between the two. The woman left her husband without telling him she was going, and went to live at No. 150, Portland Street, a place which was not above suspicion. He could prove that the woman and the defendant had cohabited on various occasions long before the present offence occurred. On July 25th the defendant and the woman, who had taken the family money, went to live at No. 150, Portland Street. A few days later the woman's sister fled with the money to Salkoon and attempts were made to smuggle the woman in the case out of the Colony.

Evidence for the prosecution was given by the woman's husband, who throughout his evidence seemed more concerned over the loss of the \$400 than he was over the loss of his wife; and told the Magistrate so. He told the Magistrate that the finding of a letter in the woman's clothes, supposed to have been written by her alleged clandestine lover, led to a quarrel between them and on the day following the quarrel the woman vanished with the money. He reported the matter to the Police and to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## SIR REGINALD STUBBS AT MONTREAL.

## INSPECTS THE PORT FACILITIES.

The *Montreal Daily Star*, of Monday, July 10th, contains the following:—

Sir R. E. Stubbs, Governor of Hongkong, and a number of the members of the Government Council were the guests of the Montreal Harbour Commission at the water-front to-day.

Sir Reginald Stubbs is on his way to England for a holiday. He will return to Hongkong in October and it is the intention of his Government to construct improvements in the port of Hongkong as soon as plans are complete. While the exact cost of the improvements is not known it is estimated that they will reach several million dollars.

With this end in view he took occasion to inspect the port of Montreal and the various facilities and equipments. He expressed himself as being very pleased with the Montreal harbour. "It is fine," he said. "I was particularly impressed with the new cold storage plant. It represents the last thing of its kind as far as perfection goes."

Mr. Milton Hersey, member of the commission, and M. P. Fennel, general manager of the port, explained the various aspects of the port to the Governor.

Asked of the position of Hongkong in relation to the revolutionary outburst that is spreading over China, the Governor said it did not affect his territory very much with the exception of the worry it caused.

As to when it will stop he said he had not the faintest idea. "I quit guessing. No one knows," he said.

Accompanying Sir Reginald is the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen, general manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and member of the Government Council, Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, Colonial Treasurer, P. D. Sutherland, general passenger agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Hongkong, G. M. Bosworth, chairman of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., E. N. Todd, C. E. Benjamin, and Allan Cameron of the Canadian Pacific.

Sir Reginald is leaving for Quebec this evening and will sail for England tomorrow.

Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almada, the witness said the marriage with him was arranged seven years ago by a go-between with the assistance of his mother. He had never seen his wife prior to the marriage. She came to his house on the wedding day in her bridal chair and there was the usual Chinese marriage ceremony.

Asked as regards the marriage papers, witness said these had been in the keeping of his mother, who, some years ago, was shipwrecked on a voyage to Shanghai. The marriage papers were lost in the wreck. He could give no reason why his mother should take the papers with her to Shanghai. He had always lived happily with his wife up to the time of the loss of the \$400. She had always been a true and faithful wife to him, and he had no suspicions against her.

Mr. d'Almada: Are you laying this charge against this man for committing adultery?

The witness: No.

Do you want to prosecute him?—Yes, yes I would like to do that—(laughter.)

Did you instruct your solicitor to prosecute?—I don't know.

Is this the first time you have heard of this charge?—Yes.

The Magistrate: Do you know the charges preferred against him?

The witness: I want to get my \$400 back.

The Magistrate: Is that all?—Yes.

Mr. d'Almada: So that if you got your \$400 back you would be satisfied?—Yes, quite satisfied, because the money belongs to my mother.

The Magistrate again questioned the witness and he repeated his former statement that all he wanted was to get back his \$400.

The Magistrate later said: So you don't care a bit what is done to your wife?—No, she has become a bad woman now.

Examined further by Mr. Denny, the witness then said that in Mr. Denny's office he had instructed the solicitor to bring the present charges.

Evidence was next given by an old woman, the sub-tenant of No. 150, Portland Street, to the effect that the defendant had stayed on the premises on several occasions with the woman concerned in the case prior to July 24th, and that they had always occupied the same cubicle. From July 24th to July 27th they occupied a cubicle at the above address.

The woman in the case was next put in the box. She swore that she did not know the defendant and had never stayed with him. She knew him by sight. When she ran away from her husband she went to live at No. 150, Portland Street, where her sister, Wong Fui, lived. She handed the \$400 to her. She had seen the defendant on several occasions, but did not know him. She also denied having received the letter from the defendant.

In reply to Mr. d'Almada the woman said she did not know how to read or write.

The Magistrate said that there was no evidence so far as the charge of receiving was concerned. It would have to be dismissed.

Regarding the charges of adultery and harbouring, Mr. Denny pointed out that the old woman's evidence had not been shaken under cross-examination.

The Magistrate said he did not feel justified in convicting on the evidence of one witness. Although he felt that there was something in the case, at the same time the evidence was unsatisfactory. He dismissed the case and told the defendant to "mind his way" in future.

## LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

French Plums	in bottles \$1.00 & 2.00
Marron Glace, Fresh	per doz. 1.20
"Cresca" Table Figs	per bot. 1.50
"Fard Dates	1.75
Stuffed Dates	2.35
"Prunes	2.35
Mixed Crystallized Fruits	2.50
Crystallized Cherries	2.50
Caviare, Russian	per jar 3.75
Norwegian Lax	per tin 2.10
Hammel's Pate de Foie Gras	No. 10, 4.50; No. 12, 3.50
"Naturat Foie Gras	per tin 4.00
Anchovies in Oil	per bottle .90, 1.40
C. & B. Spanish Olives	1/2 pt. .60, pts. 1.00, qts. 1.65

## SODA FOUNTAIN

## CAFÉ WISEMAN.

## SUNDAES, PUNCHES,

## ICE CREAM SODAS,

## ALL FLAVOURS

## BEST SERVICE.

## HIGH QUALITY.

## LOW PRICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

## SHORTEST BABY GRAND

## COLLARD AND COLLARD

## (EXPERTS IN TROPICAL CONSTRUCTION)

## ANDERSON'S

## Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 3148.

## GENTLEMEN'S PYJAMAS

We have always a large selection of these goods in LIGHT and MEDIUM-WEIGHT CLOTHS. Being Tailor-made satisfaction is assured.

New stocks just received in "Cottola" Matt. Mercerised Cotton, Taffeta, Silk and Wool and Spun Silk.



A visit to  
No. 10, IOE HOUSE STREET  
will repay you.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SAMUEL JOHNSON JORDAIN has THIS DAY been appointed Acting Secretary of the above Company. By Order of the Board of Directors, W. A. EUSTACE, Chairman.  
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1922. [1403]

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO. LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of SIXTY CENTS per share on FULLY paid up shares and EIGHTEEN CENTS per share on PARTLY paid up shares has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1922. The dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 30th AUGUST, 1922, on which date dividend warrants may be obtained at the Company's office. THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 28th to WEDNESDAY, the 30th AUGUST, 1922 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, A. V. WARD, Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1922. [1406]

## S.S. "TUNGSHING"

STRANDED IN SWATOW HARBOUR.

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD., General Managers, INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD., Hongkong, are prepared to receive TENDERS for the temporary repair, floating, and delivery of the above steamer her stores, apparel and tackle, afloat, in the Harbour of Swatow, in a condition for proceeding to Hongkong. Permits for inspection of vessel as she now lies, will be issued on application to the above. [1404]

## S.S. "SHANTUNG"

DRIVEN ASHORE AT SWATOW 23rd AUGUST.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo on the above steamer are hereby notified that in consequence of General Average Expenses and/or Salvage Charges on cargo having been incurred, they will be required to sign an Average Bond at the office of the Underwriter and to pay a deposit of 5% on the value of their cargo before delivery can be granted. Cargo will be forwarded to Hongkong per S.S. Ningpo or other Company's steamer. Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS have been appointed to survey all damaged cargo. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (Joint Swire & Sons, Ltd.), Agents.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD. [1393]

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## FISH.

Just landed, direct from the Scottish Fisheries.

FILLETS ... 65 cents per lb.  
HADDOCKS ... 60 "  
KIPPERS ... 50 "  
CANADIAN SALMON ... 85 "

## LATEST TABLE DELICACY.

SQUAB CHICKEN (DRY PLUCKED) ... \$1.00 Each.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

## CLEARANCE SALE

OF SHOP-SOILED

## NOVELS

AT PRICES UP TO

\$1.00

AT

11, Beaconsfield Arcade.

TO-NIGHT AT THE CORONET

THE WOMAN IN HIS HOUSE.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

EXTRA DANCE.

Tickets ... \$1.50.

## INTIMATIONS

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.

## NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty Cents (50 cents) per share has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1922. Such Interim Dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 11th September, at the office of the Company where shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants. The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th August, 1922, until the 11th September, 1922 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.  
[1401]

## S.S. "CHOYSANG"

WRECKED ON PORT ISLAND near SYATOW. Tenders wanted for salvage of ship's gear, equipment and engine room machinery.

For further particulars apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD. or GILMAN & CO. LTD.  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1922. [1399]

## PARTICULARS OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate No. 19, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG. To be sold by Order of the Mortgagee. By PUBLIC AUCTION, IN ONE LOT, On MONDAY, The 18th Day of SEPT. 1922, at 2 o'clock P.M. By Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, At Their Office, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and situated in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2186 together with the messuages, erections, or buildings thereon known as No. 19, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2186 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street. Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, and Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers. [1397]

## J.F.B. LAL.

## THE HON. INDIAN PHYSICIAN FROM SINGAPORE.

is now ready to receive anyone who wishes to consult him on the following diseases, viz., Cold, Catarrh, Headache, Hemiparesis, Earpain, Giddiness, Toothache, Running of the Nose, Neuralgia, etc., etc., and GUARANTEES TO CURE the above diseases in less than TWO MINUTES.

I can cure all kinds of Eye diseases as well as other sicknesses and guarantee to cure radically.

## \$1,000 REWARD.

A Reward of \$1,000 (one thousand) will be paid to any person who is able to cure the above mentioned diseases within 2 minutes, providing he does not make use of any medicine. The medicine is my own preparation.

Consulting charge ... \$3.00  
Visiting Fee ... 5.00

Consulting hours 9 A.M. to 12 Noon.

3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

## J. B. LAL.

at KING EDWARD HOTEL, Room No. 48. [1385]

## MRS. HAN INOKUCHI

TELEPHONE K 754.

No. 21, ASHLEY ROAD, KOWLOON.

Back of STAR THEATRE.

CERTIFICATED EXPERT MASSAGE

(HAND AND ELECTRIC),

ALSO AT

PATIENT'S RESIDENCE BY ARRANGEMENT. [1197]

## THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

## HEAD OFFICE

St. George's BUILDING, HONGKONG.

## Chairman of Board of Directors

Mr. WONG SHU HAM.

Chief Manager ... Mr. L. S. HOLM.

Asst. Manager ... Mr. R. T. WONG.

Hongkong Manager ... Mr. I. P. ALLEN.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current Savings and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 3 per cent., 4 per cent., and 5 per cent., per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLM.

Hongkong October 2nd 1922.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## S.S. "AMAZONE"

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Marseilles in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter, Goods remained unclaimed after the 24th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 27th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

A. JOHARD, Actg. Agent.  
Hongkong, 18th August, 1922. [1386]

## THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

## COPENHAGEN.

## THE M/S

## "INDIEN"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th of August, 1922, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, on the 26th of August, 1922, at 10 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 29th of August or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD., Agents. [1385]

## PREPAID "WANTED"

## ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes QV, BF, RU, RW, TE, TU.

## LOST, REFUSE BAY-A FOX

TERRIER (dog). Ears permanently erect, small scar forehead. Answers the name of "Jip". Please communicate with BARNES, MOORE & CO. (CHINA), LTD. Handsome reward offered. [1238]

## WILL one party to an accidental

exchange of bathing kit at Stonecutter's on Saturday, August 12th, please communicate with the other party. Box T.W. c/o Daily Press Office. [1237]

## FOR SALE.

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 2 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown. Further details apply. [485] W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.

## FOR SALE.

STEAM LAUNCH. Dimensions, Length Overall 60 ft. Beam 10 ft. Depth 5 ft. inches. Hull of Hardwood underwater with Teak top, sides, & deck. Frames of Iron. Engines 65" x 13" 9".

Boiler 4 ft. 9 inches dia., 6 ft. 6 inches long. Speed 9 knots. For further particulars apply to P.O. Box 474, Hongkong. [1382]

## WANTED.

Wanted by October First or End, a Reliable NURSE, preferably English, for a three year old girl with small pox, for three or four years, with home passage. Correspondence addressed MAMAZ DE ROSSI, Italian Consulate-General, Shanghai. [1356]

## IF YOU WEAR GLASSES

there is almost as much comfort and pleasure in wearing Pince-nez Eye Glasses, as there is in possessing a perfect pair of eyes—for they fit so comfortably and securely that you forget you have them on—the most important improvement in eye-glasses in the past twenty-five years. Pince-nez Eye Glasses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in South China—located in 83, Queen's Road Central—Anny. [1381]

## INTIMATION

## JOHN DEWAR &amp; SONS, LTD.,

PERTH, SCOTLAND.

By Royal Appointment to His Majesty The King.

## WHITE LABEL

FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY OF GREAT AGE.

AWARDED 50 GOLD AND PRIZE MEDALS.

## AGENTS:

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

## ESTABLISHED 61 YEARS.

## FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late AUGUSTA MARIA YANOVICH BASTO will leave the Rosary Church, on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 4.30 p.m., and pass the monument at 5.15 p.m. [1407]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 2TH, 1922.

## COTTON GROWING IN AUSTRALIA.

SOMETHING like a shock was administered in England a couple of years ago when a Committee, which sat under the presidency of Sir HENRY BIRCHMONT, to consider the matter of the cotton supplies for the Lancashire mills, made its report. The general purport of it was that Great Britain was dependent on the United States for 85 per cent. of its cotton supplies, and every year the United States itself consumes a larger proportion of its own cotton. The crisis did not come upon the nation like an economic throb in the night. It had simply overtaken it because so many had closed their eyes to persistent warnings. For twenty years or more the British Cotton Association, founded by the late Sir ALFRED JONES, to encourage the growth of cotton in our Colonies, had been doing its best to educate the Empire to a proper comprehension of the danger. Its efforts, however, were backed half-heartedly, and the Empire has not even yet enjoyed the same measure of good fortune in cotton that came to it in wool and rubber. But when Sir HENRY BIRCHMONT's Committee reported in 1920, Lancashire, and the country generally, became genuinely alarmed, and not only Lancashire, but the Imperial Government and the Colonies and dependencies began to seriously interest themselves in cotton growing possibilities within the Empire. It was declared, and generally recognised, that the Empire could grow all the cotton it

requires, of whatever quality, but expert research and patient effort in cultivation were necessary. The Government announced that it was prepared to give £10,000 a year for five years towards giving practical effect to the Committee's recommendations, while Lancashire undertook to raise a trade fund up to a quarter of a million sterling for the same purpose.

Since then there have been appreciable developments in cotton growing, in India and the African colonies especially, and recently we had the Prime Minister of Australia predicting that cotton growing would become one of the great industries of Australia, affording scope for tens of thousands of immigrants. It is no new discovery that there are large tracts of land in Australia suitable for cotton growing. There was recently printed in one of the Australian papers a letter from the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures of Manchester, dated July 31st, 1919, acknowledging some samples of cotton grown along the Brisbane River and the northern rivers of New South Wales, and it is interesting to read that the Secretary was instructed to say that "such superior and excellent attributes of perfect cotton have rarely been seen in Manchester, and that your samples indubitably prove the capability of Australia to produce most useful and beautiful cotton, adapted to the English markets in a range of value from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb." Cotton in many parts of Queensland may be seen growing wild to-day. The Governor-General of Australia (Lord FORSTER), speaking recently in Melbourne, said "it had been reported that the quality of cotton grown in Queensland is supreme." It is, he said, 25 to 30 per cent. better than the middling American crop, which is the standard throughout the world. There are enormous areas suitable for its cultivation, and he appealed for some of "that grit, enterprise and resolution which characterised the pioneers of this great Commonwealth." "Let us put out backs into this thing," His EXCELLENCY said, "and see that it is brought to a success."

Australia has not availed herself of that great fortune in cotton which awaits her because the necessary supplies of labour have been lacking. Whether Australia will ever become an important cotton-growing country while adhering to the policy of a "White Australia" is doubtful. The advocates of cotton growing in Australia to-day are counting upon the labour of the "tens of thousands of immigrants" which the Australian Government is seeking to draw from among the unemployed millions of Europe. Wherever else cotton is grown the bulk of the labour is black, or yellow. Will Australia be able to make a success of cotton growing with White labour? It is on the answer to that question gives to this question that the future of Australia as a cotton growing country depends.

Mr. S. J. Jordain has been appointed Acting Secretary of Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd.

The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce Fund for relief of distress at Swatow, which will soon be closed—now totals \$70,135.

It is semi-officially stated at Peking that General Li Shao was sent by the President to Shanghai to welcome Dr. Sun Yat Sen on his arrival there.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., announce an interim dividend of sixty cents per share on fully paid up shares, and eighteen cents per share on partly paid up shares.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., are inviting tenders for the temporary repairs and floating of the steamer *Tyngshing*, which was driven ashore at Swatow in the recent typhoon.

The motor-cycle No. 274, belonging to Mr. W. C. Smith, of the Cosmopolitan Dock which was reported to the police as having stolen from the Kowloon Star Ferry shelter, has been recovered.

As the result of an action taken by debenture holders in England, an order of court has appointed Mr. H. G. Wrightwick to be the local receiver and manager of the Singapore Electric Tramways, Ltd.

The eighth event of the Fourth Fete of the Victoria Recreation Club which is to take place on the 30th inst. was described in our advertisement yesterday morning as "Water Polo." This should have read "Water Polo."

An employee of the Eastern Cinema was summoned before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, yesterday morning, for having a barrier fixed across a gangway of the theatre and causing an obstruction by allowing spectators to stand in the passage. The Magistrate commented on the grave possibility of danger in the event of fire from such obstacles. Fines of \$25 and \$10 was imposed.

Mr. Chu Fu Chong, leader of the "Law Preservation Association," formed in Shanghai by a group of members of Parliament in opposition to the Peking Government and one of the drafters of the Chekiang provincial constitution, is now in Peking. It is stated in parliamentary circles that the House of Representatives is likely to elect Mr. Chu as its vice-chairman. The "Law Preservation Association," which was organized in July, is now giving its support to the Government.

Carl Franz Adolph Otto Ingenohl, a merchant of Hongkong, has instituted at Manila civil action against Walter E. Olsen and Company for the recovery of \$24,244.23, Hongkong currency. The amount involved in the suit is alleged to have been the cost of instituting a former action against Walter E. Olsen and Company in the courts of Hongkong for the purpose of getting an injunction against the use by the latter of certain tobacco trade marks. Ingenohl was formerly owner of El Orient cigar factories both in Manila and Hongkong. During the war he lost the factories in Manila which were subsequently acquired by Walter E. Olsen and Company. Ingenohl maintained that while he lost the Manila factories he still retained sole ownership of the trade mark rights and the Hongkong courts decided in his favour.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:

12 noon, August 23rd.  
1.—Typhoon in about 124 deg. Long. E. 27 deg. Lat. N. almost stationary.  
2.—Typhoon in about 138 deg. Long. E. 30 deg. Lat. N. moving N.W.

TWO TYPHOONS.

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The scaffold workmen who recently asked for better terms have come to an understanding with their employers. A few hundred new men have been imported from the Tung Kiu district and they have joined the Guild.

A Chinese seaman was robbed of his pay on Tuesday night by a gang of men who attacked him in a lane and threw pepper in his eyes. Although in great pain the man pursued the thieves and gave one man in charge to a constable.

A European, named Delair, was found drunk and incapable on Tuesday afternoon and taken to the Central Police Station. The man had in his possession a fully loaded revolver. He was later removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

The lightermen's dispute with the Nam Pak Hongs has terminated and conditions are now normal. The cargo-boatmen waived their six stipulations, and the terms now in force are very simple. The clause relating to compensation for night work is not included.

Two thefts at a few days' interval have been reported at the flat in Orient Building, Kowloon, occupied by Mr. G. Swedner. On Saturday a raincoat and a pair of spectacles were stolen and now a pair of gold sleeve links and a lady's toilet bag are missing.

A Chinese paper in the north states that Marshal Chang has made a contract for the delivery of 100 "military motor cars" with a foreign firm, these to arrive in January next. They are said to cost \$20,000 each, and the Marshal is reported to have paid an instalment of \$1,000,000.

Mr. D. O. de Silva, of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, in Hongkong, has been appointed a Vice-President for 1922-1923 of the Macaulay Club for the territory of India, South Eastern Asia, North China and South China. It is an honour gained by highly successful efforts in life assurance salesmanship.

The temperature in Japan this summer has been much above the average. At noon on August 11th the shade temperature at Yokohama was given by the Observatory as 94.1 degrees. On August 10th the following temperatures were recorded:—Yokohama, 93.4; Tokyo, 92.3; Shizuoka, 91.2; Fukuoka, 90.0; Kobe, 90.3; Sapporo, 79.5; and Seoul, 84.7.

Mr. Chu Fu Chong, leader of the "Law Preservation Association," formed in Shanghai by a group of members of Parliament in opposition to the Peking Government and one of the drafters of the Chekiang provincial constitution, is now in Peking. It is stated in parliamentary circles that the House of Representatives is likely to elect Mr. Chu as its vice-chairman. The "Law Preservation Association," which was organized in July, is now giving its support to the Government.

Carl Franz Adolph Otto Ingenohl, a merchant of Hongkong, has instituted at Manila civil action against Walter E. Olsen and Company for the recovery of \$24,244.23, Hongkong currency. The amount involved in the suit is alleged to have been the cost of instituting a former action against Walter E. Olsen and Company in the courts of Hongkong for the purpose of getting an injunction against the use by the latter of certain tobacco trade marks. Ingenohl was formerly owner of El Orient cigar factories both in Manila and Hongkong. During the war he lost the factories in Manila which were subsequently acquired by Walter E. Olsen and Company. Ingenohl maintained that while he lost the Manila factories he still retained sole ownership of the trade mark rights and the Hongkong courts decided in his favour.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:

12 noon, August 23rd.  
1.—Typhoon in about 124 deg. Long. E. 27 deg. Lat. N. almost stationary.  
2.—Typhoon in about 138 deg. Long. E. 30 deg. Lat. N. moving N.W.

TWO TYPHOONS.

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## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## DEATH OF MICHAEL COLLINS.

## AMBUSHED AND SHOT DEAD.

DUBLIN, August 22nd.

It is officially stated that Michael Collins has been shot dead in an ambush near Bandon.

## STIRRING MESSAGE TO THE ARMY.

LONDON, August 22nd.

The Chief of the Irish General Staff has addressed the following message to the army:

"Stand calmly to your post, then go brave and undaunted to your work. Let no cruel act of reprisal blench your bright honour. Every dark hour that Michael Collins met since 1916, seemed but to steel that brave strength of his and temper his gay bravery. You are left, each inheritors of that strength and bravery. To each of you falls his unfinished work. No darkness in this hour and no loss of comrade, will daunt you at it.

## EXPRESSIONS OF HORROR AND INDIGNATION.

News of the tragic death of the Irish Commander-in-Chief is only beginning to appear in the latest editions of the morning newspapers. It was received with horror and indignation in the limited circle which it had previously reached and it was felt that the removal of Ireland's foremost constructive statesman casts a deeper shadow over the already dark Irish situation.

## THE DANGERS OF LEADERSHIP.

Though the stirring but restrained message to the army indicates that others are ready to take up the burdens and dangers of leadership, which had fallen so suddenly on his and Mr. Griffiths shoulders, there is no doubt these dangers are not small.

Saturday night's determined bombing and fusillade near Dublin, of the car in which Mr. Collins was supposed to be, showed clearly the desperate state of mind into which their crushing defeat had plunged the extremists.

It is reported that similar designs are entertained against other Ministers, while guerrilla warfare is becoming more intense during the last day or two.

## FURTHER FATAL AMBUSHES.

There were five ambushes on Monday and several yesterday, in which a number were killed and wounded, showing that at any rate some sections of the irregulars are determined to persist in the struggle to the last and not shrink from the most desperate measures.

Yesterday's fatal ambush of Mr. Michael Collins occurred in or near Bandon, a small market town in the south of County Cork, but details are still lacking.

## DE VALERA'S STATEMENT TO HIS FOLLOWERS.

LONDON, August 22nd.

The Morning Post's Dublin correspondent, telegraphing before the death of Mr. Michael Collins was known, says there is reason to believe that De Valera is about to issue a statement to his followers, amounting to an admission that the attempt to establish a republic has definitely failed. It was understood that he would advise the irregulars to lay down their arms and agree to pursue their ideals by constitutional means.

## PROPOSED BRITISH AIR SAILING CONTEST.

"DAILY MAIL" PRIZE OF \$1,000.

LONDON, August 22nd.

The increased interest in air sailing, in consequence of the German success, has resulted in steps being taken to form a special club, while the Daily Mail offers a prize \$1,000, open to any nationality, for the longest flight in a motorless glider, of not less than thirty minutes, at a meeting in England which is being arranged for September next.

## BRITISH TRADE DEPRESSION LIFTING.

## LONDON IRON AND STEEL EXCHANGE REPORT.

LONDON, August 22nd.

Orders arriving from abroad, particularly for the iron and steel industries, point to some lift in the trade depression. The first effects of the Autumn demand is already being felt and a distinct improvement in the amount of business was reported at yesterday's meeting of the London Iron and Steel Exchange.

Dundee firms have received orders for five million grain-bags from Russia and a steady improvement is reported in Belfast ship-building. This year's output is already greater than that of 1921 and the building or reconditioning of a number of vessels whereon work was suspended, has been recently ordered.

## THE CULTIVATED PEARL. CANNOT BE DISTINGUISHED FROM NATURAL GEM.

PARIS, August 22nd.

According to a report communicated to the Academy of Sciences, M. Boutan, Professor of the Faculty of Science at Bordeaux, after a careful investigation of pearls cultivated by the Mini Moto method, has come to the conclusion that it is impossible to distinguish between the natural and the cultivated gem.

## BAVARIAN COALITION LEADERS.

## ENDORSE BERLIN NEGOTIATIONS.

BERLIN, August 22nd.

The Bavarian Cabinet coalition leaders have endorsed the result of the Berlin negotiations, mentioned in yesterday's cable messages.

EARLIER CABLES.

## COUNTY CRICKET.

## BIG SCORE BY SUTCLIFFE.

LONDON, August 22nd.

At the Oval, Yorks led Surrey on the first innings, Sutcliffe scoring 92. [Despite the above result, Surrey still lead.]

At Dover, Kent led Lancashire on the first innings. For Kent, Hardinge scored 100, Woolley 155, and Seymour 145 not out.

At Birmingham, Middlesex beat Warwick by an innings and 113 runs. For the winners, Hearn scored 221 not out, while Bates scored 149 for Warwick.

At Worcester, the home county led Sussex on the first innings.

At Chesterfield, Derby beat Northants by 53 runs. In their first innings the losers were dismissed for 74. Bestwick capturing seven wickets for 37, while in their second they were all out for 145, Storer obtaining seven wickets for 28.

At Bourne-mouth, Hants beat Somerset by four wickets.

At Cheltenham, Gloucester beat Essex by six wickets.

At Nottingham, the home county defeated Leicester by an innings and 29 runs.

## OBITUARY.

## SIR THOMAS BROCK.

LONDON, August 22nd.

The death is announced of Sir Thomas Brock, the academician.

[The late Sir Thomas Brock, R.A., who was 74 years of age, was the sculptor of the Queen Victoria Memorial, on the unveiling of which he was knighted. He was awarded the honorary freedom of Worcester, his native city, in 1913 and the following year was elected President of the Royal Society of British Sculptors.]

## THE BETRAYAL OF PORT ARTHUR.

## JAPAN PREPARED TO FURNISH INFORMATION.

LONDON, August 22nd.

The Japanese Embassy has issued a statement with reference to the Tilinski affair, regarding the betrayal of Port Arthur, declaring that should anyone in England require evidence for use in the Courts regarding the documents in question, it will be prepared to furnish the necessary information.

## THE UNSTABLE MARK.

## RECORD LOW LEFT.

LONDON, August 22nd.

Marks have fallen to a new low record of 5,030 to the pound sterling. This is attributed to speculative selling, following the recovery yesterday.

## FRENCH EMBARGO ON JEWELS.

## CANCELLING DECREE ISSUED.

PARIS, August 22nd.

A decree has been published cancelling the prohibition of the import of real pearls, precious stones and cut artificial stones.

## U.S.A. STRIKE SITUATION.

## COAL STRIKE SETTLEMENT PROGRESS.

NEW YORK, August 22nd.

A message from Chicago says the coal strike in the Illinois district has been settled on the basis of the 1923 wage scale. A settlement has also been practically agreed upon in Indiana, while progress in the negotiations is reported from other districts.

## PARTIAL SETTLEMENTS IN RAILWAY STRIKE.

CINCINNATI, August 22nd.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railway has come to a settlement with its clerks and freight-handlers by a small increase in wages. The Union Pacific Railway has also settled.

## U.S.A. STEEL WORKERS WAGES.

## INCREASE OF 20 PER CENT.

NEW YORK, August 22nd.

The United States Steel Corporation announces a 20 per cent. increase in the wages of its employees.

The leading independent steel mills of the country are following the Corporation's example.

## GERMAN REPARATIONS.

## GERMANY SAYS FRENCH PROPOSALS IMPOSSIBLE.

BERLIN, August 22nd.

According to the Tagesspiegel, Dr. Herms, Minister of Finance, told Sir John Bradbury and M. Maulevert that the pledging of the State forests on the left bank of the Rhine and the State mines in Ruhr was out of the question.

## SOVIET SECRET "JUSTICE."

RIGA, August 22nd.

The Soviets have secretly removed condemned Social Revolutionaries from gaol at Moscow and refuse to disclose their whereabouts.

## SOVIET MINISTERS TO VISIT LONDON.

PARIS, August 22nd.

A message from Brussels says M. Ghiselin, with a number of colleagues, has reached the German-Belgian frontier, en route to London.

## SOLICITORS SUE A CLIENT.

## THE COURT FINDS AGAINST THEM.

Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston brought an action against Yun Sun, a motorcar driver, in the Summary Court, before the Puisne Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood), yesterday morning, to recover \$10, the amount alleged to have been agreed upon as costs in respect of Summary Jurisdiction action.

Mr. H. C. Macnamara represented the plaintiff firm and the defendant was unrepresented.

Mr. S. R. Curreen, who is employed by Messrs. Deacon's as a clerk and interpreter, gave evidence that he received instructions from defendant and another man. They consented to judgment and went into Chambers to arrange instalments. The other defendant absconded after judgment had been given. The agreed charge was \$10 to each man.

Defendant denied having given instructions. The solicitor who appeared (Mr. Macnamara) did not appear for him, but on behalf of the other defendant.

The Puisne Judge remarked that it appeared to him that Mr. Curreen had received instructions from a crowd of people. He had taken their names and told them "it would be \$10."

Mr. Macnamara replied that this was not so. It was usual to charge \$10 for these cases.

His Honour said there might have been some misunderstanding at the time. He was not at all satisfied. Judgment would be entered for defendant.

## REFORM IN CENTRAL MARKET.

## LESSON TO STALLHOLDER.

Inspector Fred. Fisher, of the S.P.C.A., prosecuted another market stall-holder for cruelty, before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Police Court yesterday morning. The defendant was a member of the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and possessed a card issued by the Society to stallholders.

Inspector Fisher said that, on the morning of the 18th, outside the Central Market, he saw carriers bring in two crates of fowls which were not provided with matting, and, as a result the legs and heads of the birds were protruding through the holes in the bottoms of the crates. The defendant admitted that the crates were his, but said they were in the charge of the salesman, and he did not know anything about the matter. The Inspector added that three days previously he had visited each poultry stall holder in the Western Market and showed him the regulations made by the Captain Superintendent of Police.

In imposing a fine of \$25, the Magistrate observed that this cruel treatment of fowls had been going on for a long time, and if defendant did not stop it, he would have to pay a heavier fine next time he was summoned. It was much cheaper to buy matting for the bottom of the crates than pay a fine of the amount just imposed.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## PEKING GOVERNMENT'S THREE PLANKS.

## STATEMENT BY DR. WELLINGTON KOO.

PEKING, August 23rd.

Dr. Wellington Koo, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent, said that during Wang Chung Huang's illness, he (Dr. Wellington Koo) had been informed that he was expected to preside at Cabinet meetings, but this did not mean taking over the duties of Premier.

The Government's three main planks were:—Firstly, the completion of the constitution; secondly, the promotion of reunification; thirdly, financial reorganization.

Both Government and Parliament were equally anxious for the completion of the constitution, which would include the provincial system and define the rights and privileges of provinces, and on the other hand the authority and rights of the Central Government.

## REUNIFICATION NOT LIKELY AT PRESENT.

As regards reunification, few people thought it could be achieved quickly and the Government would be satisfied with any definite step marking substantial progress. It seemed there were grounds for hoping for that at least.

## A DELEGATION TO INTERVIEW DR. SUN.

Asked whether Dr. Sun Yat Sen would be taken into serious consideration in this connection, Dr. Wellington Koo pointed out that President Li Yuan Hung had sent a delegate to interview Dr. Sun and the Government's efforts would be directed towards reaching an agreement between all parties and leaders throughout the country.

## UNPLEASANT FINANCIAL POSITION.

The question of financial reorganization and the immediate financial position was not pleasant. Funds were required to carry on until additional revenues were received. Parliament had to be maintained, the police and gendarmerie paid and salaries of official departments met.

## PEKING CABINET STAFF ON STRIKE.

## ARREARS OF SALARIES.

PEKING, August 22nd.

It is semi-officially stated that Wang Chung Huang will no longer attend to the affairs of the Premiership, and it is predicted that Dr. Wellington Koo will be appointed acting Premier. Meanwhile the Cabinet staff is striking, owing to non-payment of salaries.

## BANDIT OUTRAGES IN NORTH CHINA.

PEKING, August 22nd.

According to various reports, 3,000 bandits, formerly General Chao Ti's troops, attacked Shuangchow, to the westward of Loyang on August 17th and sacked the township. They carried off M. Lenoir, a French employe of the Lunghai railway, also a Greek named Michael and ill-treated and wounded Miao and Miao. Sidok, wife and daughter of a French employe.

## BANDITS DEMAND A RANSOM.

The bandits have since announced that they will release M. Lenoir on payment of \$3,000 and four revolvers. The French Legation has made vigorous representations to the Government.

## THE CORONET'S NEW FILM.

"If it fails to get 'em there isn't any use of making any more emotional picture dramas" is what an American film reviewer wrote about "The Woman in His House" which comes to the Coronet to-day and will be screened there during the rest of the week. He considers it as big an "emotional knockout" as "East Lyn" was and reckons that nobody who sees it need be ashamed if "caught rubbing his eyes with his handkerchief long before the final scene."

Certainly the story suggests emotional possibilities. It starts with the meeting and then the romance and finally the marriage between a celebrated physician and a fisherman's daughter. Absorbed in the work of his profession, he permits her to fancy that she is neglected and the usual false friend comes along to help forward the misunderstanding. An epidemic of infantile paralysis breaks out and while the physician is away working in the tenement quarters his small son is stricken down and, to all appearances, passes away.

The wife hardens her heart towards her husband for what she believes to be his neglect and is only saved from compromising herself with the home-wrecker by the interposition of a man who is a staunch friend of them both. The physician finds that the child is not dead after all and, in the quiet of his laboratory, works day and night for a month in an effort to restore consciousness. He does not succeed, however, and then the friend makes a suggestion which leads to the force of mother love working a miracle where science had failed.

## A DAYLIGHT ROBBERY AT STATUE SQUARE.

## A SUSPICIOUS STORY.

A sensational robbery is reported to have taken place in broad daylight, on Tuesday afternoon, in Statue Square. A Chin se rep rta that he was held up by two armed men as he alighted from a tram-car, outside the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and robbed of \$7,000. The victim of the robbery was stabbed twice in the left arm. The two highway men got safely away.

Yesterday's police report contains the following account of the robbery:—

"Lam Shu, No. 73, Connaught Road Central, reports that at 15-30 hours on the 22nd he jumped off a tram-car at Statue Square to pick up his sun helmet which had blown off. As he alighted he was accosted by two men, one of whom was armed with a revolver and the other with a dagger. The man with the dagger stabbed him twice, whilst the other man took \$7,000 in notes from the man's inside pocket. The robbers made off in the direction of the Praya. The victim proceeded to Dr. Ma Luk's in Queen's Road Central, where his injuries were attended to. He was subsequently taken to hospital.

Yesterday morning a Daily Press representative made further enquiries into the robbery and was informed at No. 73, Connaught Road Central, which is a Chinese Boarding House, that no man of the name of Lam Shu lived there. A few further details were, however, gleaned from Dr. Ma Luk, who stated that the man was not seriously injured. The two wounds on the left arm were superficial, being about three inches long, and about an eighth-of-an-inch deep. The man's account of the robbery, as told to the Doctor, varies a little from that of the police report. It was in effect, that after he had alighted from the car a man approached him, and, pointing to his bulging pockets said, 'I am a detective. I want to search you.'

The victim pulled out the parcel from an inside pocket, opened it up, stating at the same time, that it only contained bank-notes. The robber snatched at the parcel and in the struggle for possession he drew a dagger with which he stabbed the man on the arm to force him to let go the notes. In possession of the parcel the robber made off towards the Praya. Before the victim could raise the alarm another man, armed with a revolver appeared on the scene, pointed the revolver at him and told him to keep quiet and not to turn his head. After giving the other robber with the lost a good start he also disappeared towards the Praya.

Dr. Ma Luk said he believed the man Lam Shu lived in the Wanchai district and that he was under the impression he was a shroff in the employ of a Chinese Firm.

## THE BORNEO COMPANY.

An issue of 400,000 Seven-and-a-half per cent. Cumulative-Preference-shares of the Borneo Company, of £1 each at par, has been placed by Messrs. Helbert, Wagg & Co., Ltd. The present capital of the company is £200,000 in Ordinary shares of £1 each. The original capital was a quarter of a million sterling. In 1899 this was increased to £200,000, the additional £50,000 shares being issued at a premium of 100 per cent., and in 1920 it was raised to £300,000 by the capitalisation of reserves and undivided profits. The net profits of the company show from £28,401 in 1912 to £171,264 in 1920, and the average annual dividend on the Ordinary shares to March 31st, 1921, was a little over twenty per cent. The new preference shares will be entitled to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend of seven and a half per cent. per annum, which will be payable in February and August. They will rank preferentially on capital account, and holders will have the right to convert any of them at any time during the next ten years from October 1st, 1922, into a like amount of Ordinary shares. Registered in 1893, the company's activities consist of the working of extensive teak forests in Upper Siam and the carrying on of a general trading and agency business. Included in the company's assets is a herd of 400 elephants. According to the latest figures available, the assets without calculating anything for goodwill, amounted to £235,555, and the liabilities to £1,120,442. The company has branches in Java, Singapore, Bangkok, and agencies or representation in Penang, Ipoh, Sourabaya and Samarang, a tea estate in Sumatra, brickworks in Singapore, new wharves and warehouses in Bangkok, and a rubber estate and a gold mine in Sarawak. Three directors of the company are also directors of the Bank of England—Messrs. G. W. Henderson, E. C. Grenfell, and A. Whitworth. The new shares will not be dealt in till about a month has elapsed, because the articles of association of the company have to be altered to permit this preference issue to be made. The proceeds of the issue will be applied partly to repaying bankers' advances, and partly to furnishing additional working capital.

It is proposed to subdivide the present shares of £1 each into 10 shares of £1 each; also that in future ownership of shares shall be unrestricted, which means that other than the hitherto privileged shareholders can be owners of shares.

## WAS IT WATER OR MILK?

Kwan Tat Tong, of No. 3, Cochrane Street, described as a "milk seller," appeared before Mr. Hamilton, yesterday, for selling a fluid, alleged to be milk, which contained 87.8 per cent. of water. As the Assistant Crown Solicitor (Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg) put it, the offence was more against the food laws. A fine of \$200 was imposed.

## EMPIRE EXHIBITION (1924).

## THE OBJECTS OF THE EXHIBITION.

Preparations are well advanced for the British Empire Exhibition to be held near London from April to October, 1924. Hongkong will occupy a section of the Exhibition and a joint sub-committee of the General and Chinese Chambers of Commerce has begun to draw up a scheme for a representative exhibit of Hongkong and its resources, so that the stay-at-home Britisher may be able to visualise the most Eastern Colony of the Empire.

The objects of the Exhibition are:—  
(a) To find fresh sources of national wealth in the development and utilisation of the raw materials of the British Empire.

(b) To foster inter-imperial trade and find fresh world-markets for Dominion and Home-products.

(c) To make the different parts and peoples of the British Empire better known to each other and to focus public attention in Great Britain on the illimitable possibilities of the great Dominions overseas as well as of the Colonies and Dependencies.

## HOME GOVERNMENT SUPPORT.

By a special Act of Parliament, H.M. Government are guarantors of the Exhibition for £100,000. The Government are represented on the Executive Council and Finance Committee.

## DOMINION SUPPORT.

The Prime Ministers and other representatives of the Dominions and of India, who attended the recent Imperial Conference, promised that no effort should be lacking on their part to ensure the fullest participation of the Government and countries they represented. India and South Africa have already voted large sums in connection with their exhibits, and negotiations are proceeding with the other Dominions of their participation on a similar scale. India has applied for 110,000 sq. ft. of space for her Pavilion. Free space will be provided for the Overseas Dominions for the erection of their own Pavilions, over which they will have control, subject to the general regulations.

## PROFITS.

The control of the exhibition is vested in the hands of an Executive Council representative of the leading banking, industrial and commercial interests of the country. The exhibition is not run for private profit. Any surplus of revenue over expenditure will be devoted to some public object.

## THE SITE.

Wembley Park, where the Exhibition will be held, is an ideal site from its natural advantages and its accessibility from London and the Provinces. It consists of 120 acres of timbered and undulating land. The freehold of the park, and of some additional ten acres adjacent, has been acquired for the purposes of the Exhibition.

## ACCESSIBILITY.

No exhibition site has ever enjoyed such remarkable traffic facilities as those which Wembley Park affords. Wembley Hill, a station on the Great Central Railway, is at the southern entrance to the Exhibition, while Wembley Park, on the Metropolitan, is at the northern entrance. Wembley Station on the L. and N.W. Railway and the Bakerloo Tube are close to the Exhibition grounds. The Exhibition is also in direct tramway communication with Finchley and Hampstead on the North; Paddington and Willesden on the West; Hammersmith, Putney, Acton and Ealing in the South. These trams pass within a few yards of the southern entrance. Omnibus services will run to both entrances along a number of new routes, and new main roads sanctioned by the Ministry of Transport will provide exceptional facilities for motor traffic.

## THE PROVINCES.

Two main-line stations are in immediate proximity to the Exhibition. These are the Great Central Station, Wembley Hill, and the London and North Western Station, Wembley. All visitors from stations of the systems of these railways will thus be able to travel direct to the ground.

Existing connections further admit of through trains to one or other of these stations being run from the provinces by all the main line railway systems of the country.

The above facts show that no site could be more accessible from the provinces, and statistics prove that at the last great exhibition held in London 40 per cent. of the total visitors were provincial. No previous exhibition has enjoyed such main-line communications.

On all the above lines, from North-West, East and South, freight can be brought direct to the ground without double handling and without delay in London goods yards. A special siding which has been constructed within the Exhibition will admit of goods being carried direct from the place of manufacture to the exhibitor's stand.

## DURATION OF THE EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition will be opened in April, 1924, and will remain open till the end of October. The Stadium will be ready for use in time for the Final Tie of the Football Association Cup which will be played there in April, 1923.

While the exhibition is primarily a Trade Exhibition, every attraction will be provided for the general public. Sports, games, displays and amusements will be prominent features.

The catering, the gardens, the musical entertainments, etc., will be the finest of their kind, and contribute their full share towards the pleasure of visitors. A system of transport within the grounds will be a convenience allowing the whole of the Exhibition to be seen with a minimum of fatigue.



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### STORIES OF FAMOUS PEOPLE.

#### SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON "SMACKED."

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson has lived long in the great world of the celebrated, and his charming "Letters to Somebody" is packed with anecdotes. He is a modest and genial " raconteur," but with it all one glimpses a strong personality and a man who knows his own mind. His book is full of gossip, but it is full also of the intimate history of recent times and it has the value of authentic portraits of some of the most famous politicians and soldiers of the last half-century.

Mrs. Norton, the heroine of Meredith's "Diana of the Crossways," once gave him her beauty secret: "Ever since her girlhood she had, after washing her face well, passed over it a sponge dipped in quite fresh milk into which she had squeezed a perfectly fresh lemon. She did this just before she got into bed, and she assured me that she had never applied anything else to her face and neck throughout her life. In her case, at any rate, the result was marvellous."

His familiar glimpses are inimitable. Here is one of an investiture by Queen Victoria at Osborne. "We had a very indifferent luncheon, and the investiture began almost immediately afterwards. I was the very last, and by that time her Majesty was evidently tired and distinctly cross."

"When I knelt, at her feet I could not for the life of me avoid being completely absorbed by the pattern on the footstool. It was covered by a fearful and terrible presentation in worsted work of a King Charles spaniel, with a hindingly blue ribbon round its neck, and the most scarlet tongue ever seen in life or death. I cannot account for it, but that spaniel made me forget my drill. Instead of putting out my forearm at right angles to the Queen so that she might lay her hand on it for me to kiss, I tried to take her fingers between mine to enable me to kiss the back of her hand. The Queen instantly withdrew her hand and gave mine a little smack, not a pat, but a genuine sharp little smack. I wonder if anyone else other than the royal children, ever got smacked by beloved Queen Victoria. (God bless her!)"

There is an excellent picture of Lord Kitchener during the Boer War. Sir Guy had been sent out to act as his financial adviser, and just occasionally the two did not see eye to eye.

"As a rule we found ourselves in entire agreement, but now and again we disagreed. On one such occasion he and I had a serious altercation. We both lost our tempers. He stalked up and down the room on one side of his work-table railing at me in loud angry tones, and I did the same on the other side of the table."

"While we were 'hard at it' Milner entered the room in that pussy-cat fashion characteristic of him and stared at us in amazement. Kitchener spun round and said, 'Milner, here we are: three clever men! Am I right or is Fleetwood Wilson right? You shall decide.'"

"Milner hesitated for a moment, and then said he thought my plan would work best."

"In a moment the cloud left Kitchener's face, and in a cheery and kindly tone he said, 'All right, Fleetwood Wilson, go ahead. Do it your own way.'"

### JAZZ BANDS CONDEMNED. TO DISAPPEAR FROM PARIS.

A discussion on jazz bands, at a meeting of the Paris Municipal Council, has condemned those which now exist in Paris to disappear one year hence. The discussion has nothing to do with the musical virtues or failings of jazz bands, but with the nationality of their personnel. Musicians in Paris have complained bitterly that while a brown face and a banjo often proved a short cut to fortune, here there were thousands of skilled French musicians unable to gain a living. The municipality therefore decreed that in restaurant and dancing establishments 10 per cent. of the musicians must be Frenchmen. This, said the restaurant proprietors, would mean the dissolution of their jazz bands, which were chiefly composed of foreigners, with whom they had expensive contracts, and they appealed that the decree should be read as requiring 10 per cent. of the personnel of the whole establishment to be Frenchmen in order that jazz bands could be retained. In this connection it was stated that French musicians as a whole have not taken kindly to "jazz" music, and the employment of foreigners in these bands was consequently a necessity. During the discussion it was pointed out that there are now over three thousand musicians unemployed here, among them artists who had won high distinctions at the Conservatoire. It was decided ultimately that for one year only the clause requiring that foreigners should amount to only 10 per cent. of the personnel should apply to staffs as a whole, but after that period it would apply to individual orchestras. This means either that jazz will decline in Paris or that French musicians will take it up more readily than they have done.

### LOOSE OR PLAITED HAIR. M.P.'S PROPOSAL FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

The Daily Telegraph's Parliamentary Correspondent writes: Mr. Macquisten, one of the members from beyond the Tweed, has acquired a considerable reputation in the House of Commons for humour. He is serving on a Grand Committee which has under consideration the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, and has tabled the following amendment, which, of course, must be regarded as a Parliamentary jest:

"Every female of the age of 16 years, or under that age, shall wear her hair either loose or plaited and hanging down her back; and any female who is of the age of 16, or under that age, who shall wear her hair up shall be liable to the penalties of this Act; and upon a third conviction shall be confined in a Borstal institution until she has reached the age of 16 years."

### LIGHTNING DIVORCE DECISIONS.

A London telegram to Indian papers dated July 24th, says:—  
The judges combined to-day in a race against time to clear off the day's quota of undefended divorce suits.

The ex-Lord Chancellor, Lord Buckmaster, started last week to lend a hand to wipe off the arrears of 500 cases, doing 212 cases in a week, which would before the war have been considered a whole term's allowance of undefended suits. Lord Buckmaster on Friday touched an average of three minutes per suit. He tackled a list of sixty cases to-day, but as he fell behind the schedule, Justice Sir Arthur Salter took off fifteen cases before lunch. Justice Sir Thomas Horridge, the regular judge, had finished his allotment of thirty-five, while Lord Buckmaster had done only thirty, so the former took another six from Lord Buckmaster. With two hours to go, twelve cases remained, but a great united effort succeeded in clearing them on time.

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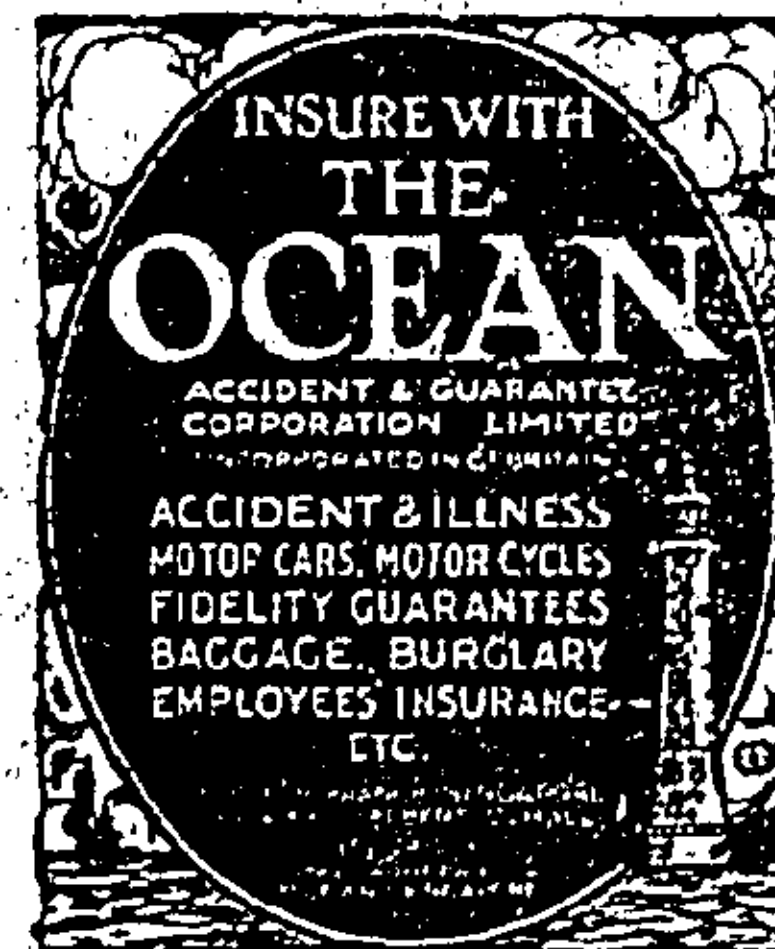
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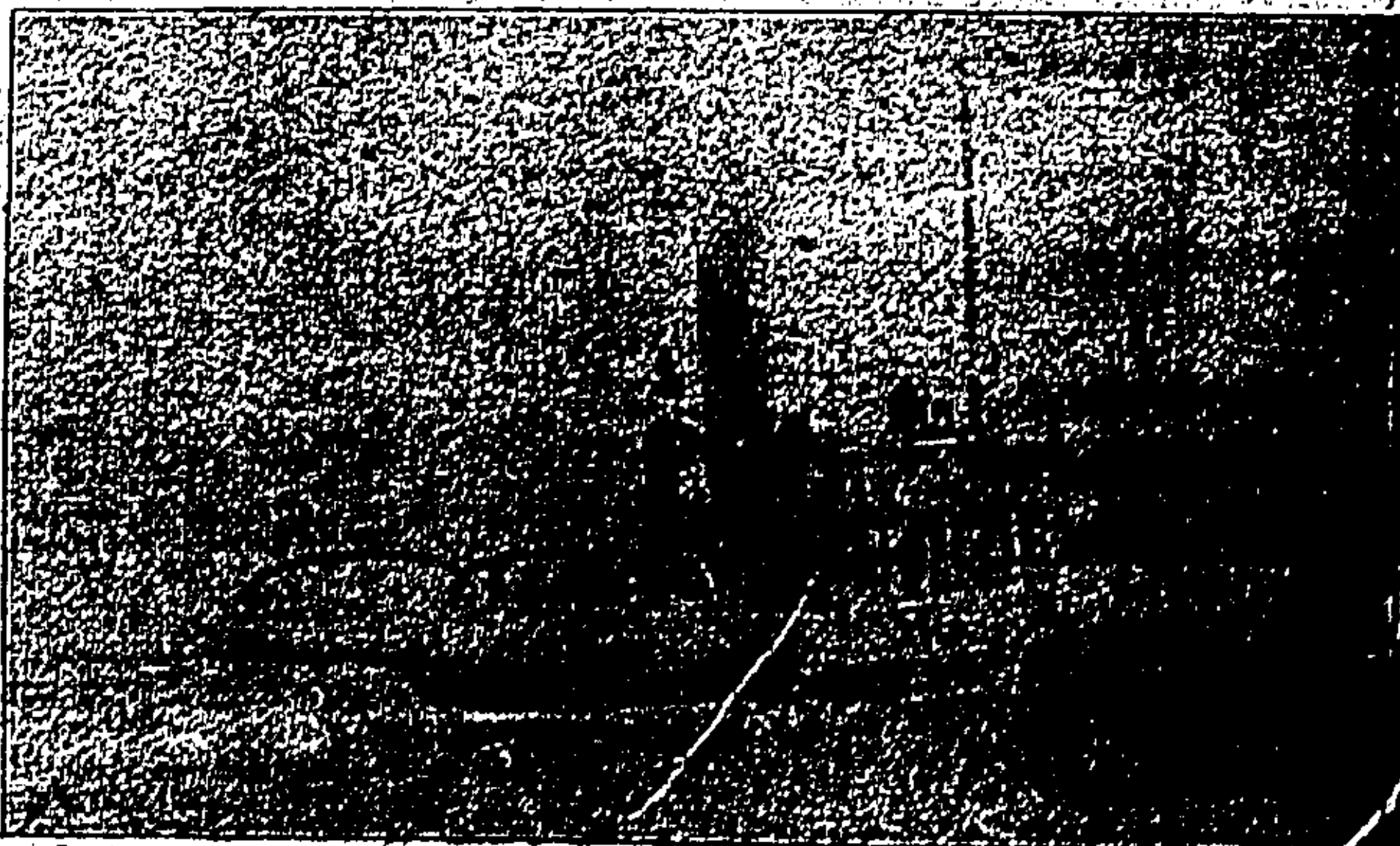
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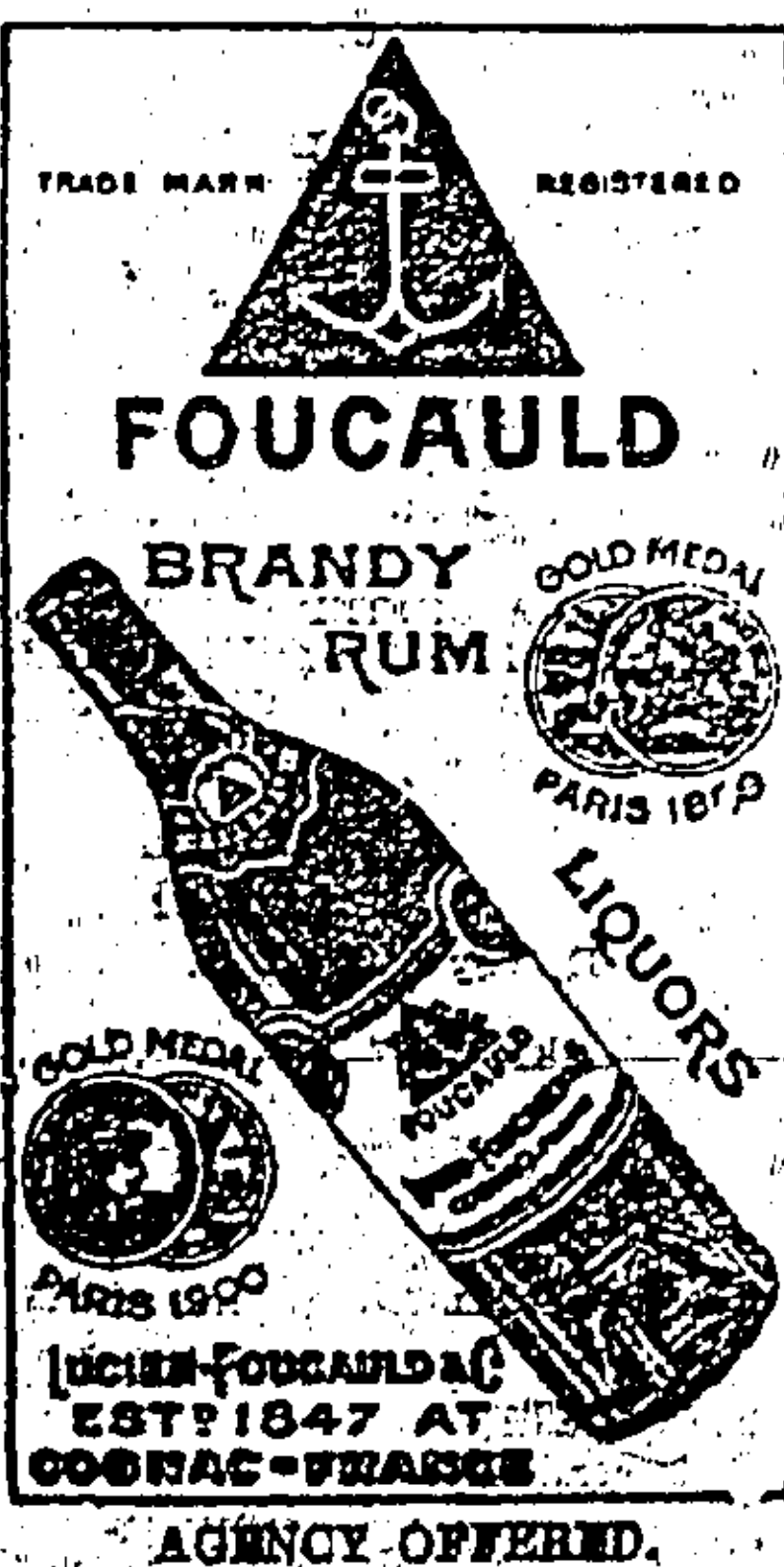
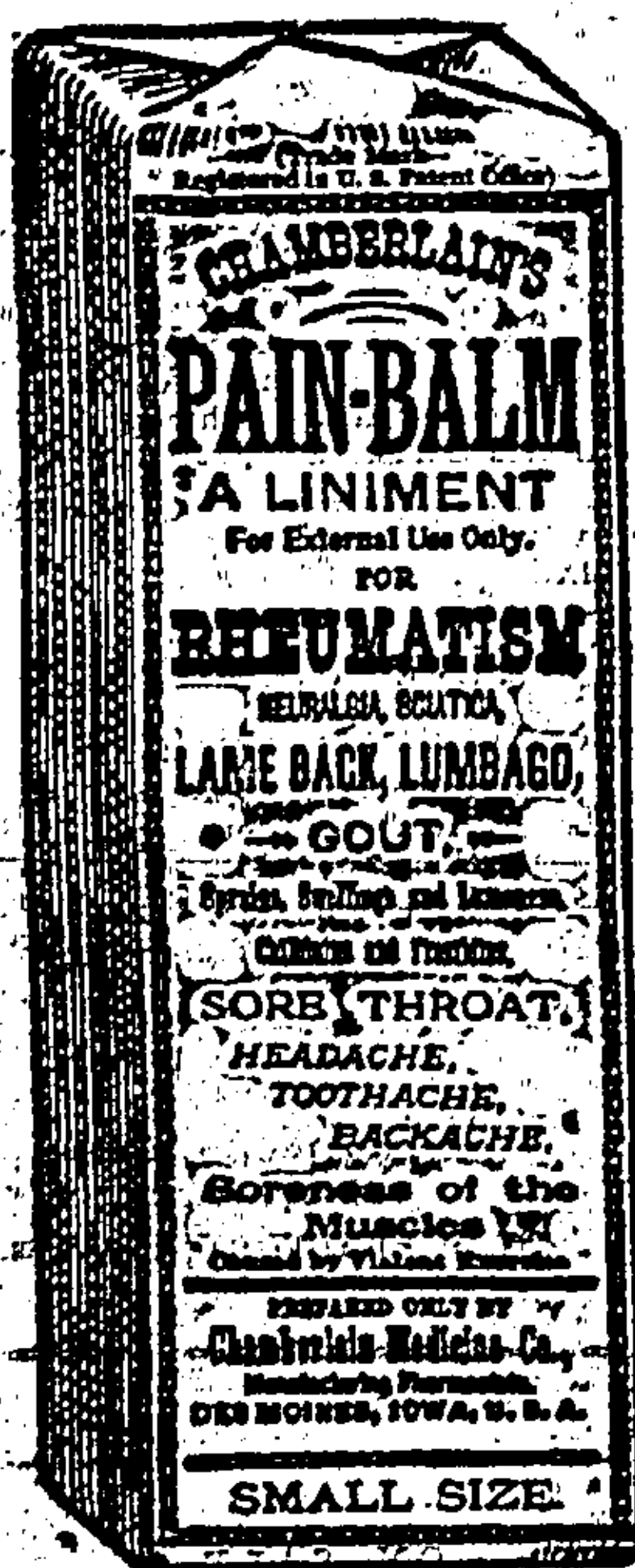
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POLITICS."

MR. HARVEY ON TRADE REVIVAL.

Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, was entertained at dinner at the Victoria Hotel, Northumberland-avenue, London, on July 12th, by the Pilgrims of Great Britain. Lord Desborough presided, and the American Ambassador, who proposed the health of the guest, dealt with the improvement which has taken place in British commerce since Sir Auckland Geddes left England for Washington.

The American Ambassador, in proposing the health of Sir Auckland Geddes, said the builders originally of England and subsequently of the Empire, made no fundamental errors. They did not rest their edifice on shifting sands. They placed their mighty structure, beam by beam, oak by oak, on solid rock. Integrity was the corner-stone, and fidelity was the keystone of the most wonderful arch of practical, progressive, and permanent civilization the world has ever produced. They realized, as none before them, that money is but a symbol of restricted purchasing capacity, while the scope and power of credit are limitless. This knowledge and this recognition, have borne them into safe harbours through the storms of a thousand years, and constitute to-day the priceless heritage of their successors now charged to carry on.

With what result? Financially, no less than commercially, in a relative sense, the kingdom is fully fortified and is growing steadily stronger. The leading British funds have advanced all round from seven to eleven points. The rise in railways ranges from ten to forty-four points. North-Eastern Consols leads the list with an unprecedented leap from 72 to 116. Most noteworthy of all in a general sense is the increase of nearly a dollar in the market value of the pound sterling. What does that imply to the lay mind? Simply this, that \$20,000 will buy more foodstuffs from America now than \$25,000 would have bought a year ago; that the total imports from the United States, which cost approximately \$450,000,000 in 1920, could now be bought for \$370,000,000, a clear saving from the increased purchasing power of the pound sterling of no less than \$80,000,000. How great has been the addition to the whole national wealth I have not tried to calculate, but it reaches well into billions.

### THE POUND AND THE DOLLAR.

It seems now to be only a question of time, of a very short time in fact, when the English pound sterling will have regained its proud position at par with the American dollar. That day, when it comes, will, I insist, be a happy day, and worthy of celebration on both sides of the Atlantic. It is sometimes argued that England's gain must be America's loss, but except in the narrowest view that is not the case. You British have always been our best customers. In 1920, as in 1913, you took more than one-third of our total exports. England stands first as a purchaser of United States products, and it may surprise some of you, though not of course your guest, to learn that Canada holds second place. Your prosperity, therefore, is our prosperity, and we rejoice in it for our own sakes, well, hardly less than for yours.

Lord Derby, supporting the toast, said their guest was always a keen advocate for preparation for war, which he, and very few others, saw was inevitable. They could congratulate themselves that he accepted the post of Ambassador to the United States. He had not only represented with dignity our country in the United States, but he had represented to our Government at home the thought and the feeling of America. (Cheers.) He had done that which we all wished to do—he had brought together in closer relationship the two great nations. Like families, we would always have our difficulties, but we remained, notwithstanding our difficulties, a united family, and the fact that we were closer united at the present moment, perhaps, than ever before was largely due to two men—both of whom were present that night—the American Ambassador to England and the British Ambassador to the United States.

The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES'S REPLY.

Sir Auckland Geddes, replying, said, it might seem that America was a careless little for some of Europe's troubles, but when one lived among the task that lay to their hand, when one travelled from coast to coast and saw how roads were being flung across the continent, how cities were being built up, how the whole plan of a civilization that it had taken in this country a thousand years or more slowly and painfully to accumulate, was being created before one's eyes, one saw that America was absorbed in a great internal work of value to the service of the world the riches of a continent, which but yesterday was a wilderness and a wild.

America was absorbed—that problem was to her as were the problems of Europe to Europe—but America was not ignorant of what was going on in Europe, and when the need was shown she had lavishly poured out money to feed the starving people of Russia, and she was less than now by far away not to appreciate the reason for some of the differences in points of view. America would never see such a great historic event as the war as we British saw it. When he was in America he spoke on this subject often to Americans, and indulged in some psycho-analysis, and he found that to them the beginning of the war meant the spring of 1917, while to every European it meant August, 1914. There was the difference, and there were countries that still had differences in points of view which must inevitably colour all thought with regard to every problem that arose. The British people, whether of these isles or of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, or of the East, and all different points of view, (Continued at foot of next column.)

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PEPS PROTECT AGAINST PLEURISY  
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Every year the rain-bringing along with them the usual crop of bad colds, night coughs, tender throats, sore chests, and bronchitis. Those dreaded lung troubles, pleurisy, and pneumonia begin to collect their heavy toll of victims.

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This Peps direct method of treatment is praised by eminent medical men and by all who have tried the remedy. Peps are of unequalled value in cases of chronic cough, night chills, colds, bronchitis, asthma, influenza colds, sore throat, laryngitis, old-age cough, bronchial asthma, difficult breathing, tightness of chest, children's coughs, wheeziness, and other throat, chest and lung weaknesses.

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different understandings of the same event, and how much more was it certain that the English-speaking people of America should have a different point of view arising from a different history and a different view of a common period of history.

### "IN THE SAME WHITE LIGHT"

There was an enormous sentiment of good-will throughout America to the people of Britain and the British Empire, just as there was throughout Britain and the Dominions towards America, but though that sentiment existed they did not see eye to eye on every question. It was when they could talk to one another as at the Conference at Washington and thrash out the facts that the tints in their minds arising from the different view points vanished, and they saw things in the same white light. He believed that closer personal contact was needed, not only between officials, but between unofficial persons. It was surprising how few British people had taken the trouble to travel for pleasure and education in the United States. Anglo-American friendship was the most important thing in the whole range of politics, and the relations between the Governments were more frank and friendly than they had ever been. (Cheers.) Should any differences arise in the future between them, there were differences in points of view that would need to be made the people on both sides approach the questions carefully, and care should be taken to educate the public. In that connexion they would need the help of all the great newspapers to present fairly the point of view held by the other side. He believed there was also a need for a great increase in the number of British people who really knew America because at present he thought he might be wrong, and he hoped he was—there were too few Britons of the British Isles who really knew the United States. There were many Americans who knew Great Britain and could appreciate our point of view, and when they had got a corresponding number of British to learn the same as to America, difficulties would be removed from the path of that real understanding which was the only indefinitely continued feeling of friendship and of co-operation between any nations.

To-day the whole world called for the service of every man and woman of good will to pull it out of the bog into which it had sunk, and the helping forward of the Anglo-American understanding was the greatest work that they could do, not for the special benefit only of Britain or of America, but for the benefit of the whole world. (Cheers.)

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MANILA	YUENSANG	Friday	25th Aug.	3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMPANG"	Friday	25th Aug.	8 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SHANGHAI	"HONGKONG"	Sunday	27th Aug.	Noon
HAIPHONG via HONGKONG	"HONGKONG"	Tuesday	29th Aug.	D.L.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HONGKONG"	Tuesday	29th Aug.	Noon
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"DEUFAR"	Tuesday	29th Aug.	Noon
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING"	Tuesday	29th Aug.	4 p.m.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday	30th Aug.	Noon
Kobe	"KUMSANG"	Thursday	31st Aug.	Noon
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Tuesday	5th Sept.	Noon
Kobe	"FOOKSANG"	Wednesday	6th Sept.	Noon
Kobe	"KITSANG"	Sunday	10th Sept.	D.L.

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"ALWANTOY"	29th Aug.	15th September.
"GLENOGLE"	29th Aug.	23rd September.

### HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENARIFFE"	2nd Sept.	GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
"ALWANTOY"	3rd Sept.	GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
"GLENARIFFE"	24th Sept.	GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
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S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th Sept.  
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(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TEYPORE" ...	5,218	29th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DEVANHA" ...	3,092	30th Aug.	do.
"NOVABA" ...	4,850	13th Sept.	do.
"NOVABA" ...	6,696	22nd Sept.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MACEDONIA" ...	10,512	27th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALYAN" ...	8,957	11th Oct.	Antwerp.
"MANTUA" ...	11,000	16th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DONGOLA" ...	8,056	8th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NANKIN" ...	7,000	22nd Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KARMA" ...	9,000	6th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KARMA" ...	9,000	27th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SARDINIA" ...	7,300	10th Jan. 1924	do.
"NELLORE" ...	6,580	24th Jan.	do.
	6,893	7th Feb.	do.

**BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS**"EGRA" ... 5,168 ... 28th Aug. ... Singapore via Amoy.  
"GREGORY APCAR" ... 4,549 ... 2nd Sept. ... Calcutta via Singapore & Penang.**EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)**

"EASTERN" ... 4,000 ... 31st Aug. ... (Mandi, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney &amp; Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—  
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)  
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN**

"TORILLA" ...	5,205	27th Aug.	Japan.
"KALYAN" ...	8,957	28th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
"NOVABA" ...	6,696	7th Sept.	Shanghai.
"MACEDONIA" ...	11,000	9th Sept.	Shanghai.

All rates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.  
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.  
First Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in Era of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Parcels Measuring not more than 3 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.  
For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—  
Cargo only.**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.**

32, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

**O. S. K.****SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM ANTWERP &amp; MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"LONDON MARU" (Taking Passengers to Europe) Saturday, 16th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, DURBAN &amp; CAPE TOWN via SAIGON &amp; SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Saturday, 10th Sept.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

"JAVA MARU" ... Saturday, 29th Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.

"BUSHO MARU" ... Friday, 1st Sept.

CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE &amp; RANGOON.

"KORSHU MARU" ... Saturday, 29th Aug.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE &amp; TACOMA—via Daicun—Taking cargo to OYERLAND POINTS U.S.A. &amp; CANADA—Passenger Service.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Friday, 1st Sept.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HAYANA MARU" ... Tuesday, 12th Sept.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Thursday, 28th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe &amp; Yokohama via Shanghai.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Sunday, 3rd Sept.

KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KAJO MARU" ... Every Sunday.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Thursday, 28th Aug.

TAKAO via SWATOW AMOY.

"BOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 28th Aug.

Tel. No. 4080.

**PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE**

Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

S.S. "SLAVIO PRINCE" ... End of September.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

81, George Street, London.

**C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.****SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS**

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KANGHAI" ...	On 24th Aug. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & HONGKONG	"KINGYUAN" ...	On 24th Aug. 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG & HONGKONG	"KANGHAI" ...	On 24th Aug. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"KINGYUAN" ...	On 24th Aug. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & HONGKONG	"KANGHAI" ...	On 24th Aug. 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG & HONGKONG	"KINGYUAN" ...	On 24th Aug. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"KANGHAI" ...	On 24th Aug. 4 p.m.
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